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## CHRISTMAS SAVINGS CLUB

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#### Professional Cards

DR. HENRY TUCKER, Residence, 12 Grove St.; telephone, 258. Office, Leonard block. Hours, 1:30 to 3, and 7 to 8. Telephone, 22 W.

C. R. ALDRICH, M. D. Hours, 12:30 to 2:30, 7 to 8. Office, phone 165-1; house 165-2. Finner Road. Office hours: Mornings until 9, afternoons until 2:30; evenings until 8. Telephone, 430.

THOMAS RICE, M. D. Office and residence over Vermont Savings Bank. Hours, 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Residence, 249 St. Telephone connections.

DR. W. H. LANE, Office and residence, 6 Finner Road. Office hours: Mornings until 9, afternoons until 2:30; evenings until 8. Telephone, 430.

DR. G. B. HUNTER, Wilford block, over South's grocery. Office hours: 1 to 3 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m. Residence, West Brattleboro.

DR. H. P. GREENE, Physician and Surgeon. Office, Bank block. Hours: 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Residence, 53 Green St. Telephone connections.

G. E. ANDERSON, Surgeon and Physician. Surgery a specialty. Office and residence, Brooks House, 125 Main St. Hours until 10 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Phone, 249.

DR. E. E. LYNCH, Surgeon. Office, Park bldg., rooms 1 and 2, telephone 540, office hours: until 9 a. m., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.; Melrose hospital, telephone, 201, 9 to 10 a. m.; residence, 141 Canal St., telephone, 177; Sundays by appointment only.

B. E. WHITE, M. D. (General Practitioner). Office rooms, 4 and 6, Crosby block. Hours: 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Residence, 20 Grove St. Telephone, 717.

JORDAN & SON, Optometrists, 1 Elliot St. Specialists in the correction of defective vision. Examination, 9 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 5 p. m. Evenings, Monday and Saturday, 7 to 9 p. m. Appointments at your convenience. Tel., 83-M.

DR. A. J. MILLER, Hooker block, Brattleboro. Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 5 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Other hours by appointment. Telephone connections, 9 Spruce St.

DR. C. G. WIEBELLER, Osteopathic Physician, 10 Crosby block. Office hours: 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. Other hours by appointment. Telephone connections, 9 Spruce St.

DR. GRACE W. BUNNETT, Physician and Surgeon. Market block, Elliot St. Office hours: 8:30 to 9:30 a. m., 1:30 to 2:30 and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone, 144-W.

W. R. NOYES, M. D., Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 9 to 12, 1 to 3, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Other hours and Sundays by appointment. Appointments for glasses fitting made by mail or phone. American Block, Brattleboro. Telephone, 59-3.

JOHN E. GALE, Attorney at Law, Guilford, Vt. Telephone, 302.

HARRIS & SCHWENK, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Brattleboro, Vt.

FRANK E. BARBER, Attorney at Law, Room 7, Crosby block, Brattleboro.

ROBERT C. BACON, Attorney at Law, Room 14, Ullery Building, Brattleboro.

O. B. HUGHES, Lawyer. Telephone, 225-M.

GILMAN & HELYAR, Surveyors and Contracting Engineers. Tel. 388-W or 392-W.

D. C. BILLINGS, recently First Assistant Commissioner of Patents, Solicitor and Attorney in Patent and Trade-Mark Cases, 802 hour, Seymour, McGrath & Billings, 71 Bury, New York; McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.

J. W. EDGERTY & CO., Real Estate and Investments. Notary Public, 61 Main St.

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#### NOT NEGLIGENT OF DEFENSE

President Replies to Critics in His Annual Message to Congress—Says We Shall Never Have a Large Standing Army

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. — President Wilson, in his annual address to Congress today, gave his answer to those who contend the United States is unprepared for national defense. "Let there be no misconception," he said. "The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance; and what is needed will be adequately done."

Assembled in joint session in the hall of the House, senators and representatives heard the President, reading his address in person from the clerk's desk, outline the administration legislative program and voice a fervent appeal for the support of the best instrument in bringing peace to Europe. The legislative program includes passage of the conservation bills, the bills for ultimate independence of the Philippines, ratification of the London convention for safety at sea, a government-owned merchant marine, charting the perilous waters of the Alaskan coast and measures for economy in all branches of the government.

But the portion of the President's address which commanded intense interest was that in which he discussed the subject of national defense. "It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war," said the President. "What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that, and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our

present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace."

"From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, 'Are you ready to defend yourselves?' we reply, 'Most assuredly, to the utmost; and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed.'"

"Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of

modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and need for more health's sake. If for nothing more, Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas."

"It is right, too, that the National Guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government. And this, also, not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety."

"More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our policy. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak, but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing."

"A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas; in the future

as in the past, and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct—and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?"

"But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some amongst us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing, which we will pursue at all seasons, without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of states, and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance, and what is needed will be adequately done."

To peace in Europe the President referred briefly. "We are the champions of peace and of concord," he said. "And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity such as has seldom been vouchsafed any nation, the opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled, and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, and our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action."

#### GERMANS FEEDING BELGIANS.



Photo by American Press Association.  
Soldiers distributing food to the hungry in a town in Belgium.

#### Cards Given Away With Tuxedo.

The American Tobacco company is, in literal truth, giving all smokers a chance for a new deal. As you will notice, if you watch the newspaper advertisements and the signs in the dealers' windows, you can get a beautiful pack of gold-edged Congress playing cards free with every 90-cent glass humidor of Tuxedo smoking tobacco.

These cards are the well-known brand made by the U. S. Playing Card company and retailing everywhere for 50 cents a pack. Nothing like starting an evening's social play with a nice clean new deck of these well-known cards; especially in a mixed party, for the ladies always appreciate new cards to play with.

The makers of Tuxedo emphasize the fact, in giving away these cards, that Tuxedo is really a "home-smoke," and can be smoked in the presence of ladies

without giving offence. It has long been the boast of Tuxedo men that it is the only tobacco which can be smoked in a closed room without leaving traces of odor in the lace curtains, furnishings, etc. The experiment has often been tried and housewives testify that there is none of the "deadness" generally noticed in the air, but that only a mild fragrance remains from the tobacco smoke of the night before.

#### WEST CHESTERFIELD, N. H.

The ladies' society will meet at Mrs. Olive Farr's Dec. 16.

A. M. Spring, who had been for several weeks at his home here, left the first of the week for his work.

Elmer Chamberlain is home from Keene with Mr. Sargent Saturday nights and returns Sunday nights.

#### DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS



Father was a kid once himself